Rev. King Signals Montgomery Showdown Fight

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — An [illegible] campaign for desegregation [illegible] with the Rev. Martin L. King, Jr., spearheading moves [illegible] months of strategy meetings and preparations, with [illegible] plans for conferences here [illegible] white leaders, have gone [illegible] prospective drive as Dr. King announced last [illegible] for his organization, a [illegible] Negroes [illegible] the young Baptist [illegible] pointed to school integration as a major aim of the [illegible], but did not disclose [illegible] at the initial [illegible] and [illegible] possibilities.

[illegible] AUTHORITIES last [illegible] about nine white and [illegible] colored parks be sold to [illegible] that some Negroes from [illegible] court [illegible] Negroes [illegible] Danville, where [illegible] toward integration [illegible] were made in [illegible] as a Negro [illegible] District Court in Little [illegible] was asked to order [illegible] newly elected school [illegible] desegregation [illegible] public parks [illegible] Fla. for [illegible] college [illegible]

[illegible] covered [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

until such is had, it will be many years and the undergoing of much more agony before litigation is finished in school districts of the South. Half-hearted and half-handed commitments by the government must cease. To water down needed proposals to keep from arousing "prejudices and tensions" is to prolong the duration of such emotions.

IT IS LIKE trying to overhaul a worn-out motor with one wrench, and like using a squirt gun to put out a raging fire when several fire companies are necessary. No steer ever will be controlled completely by milking the horns and valiantly latching onto the tail.

Birmingham is looking forward to the investigation by the Federal Grand Jury of Eugene Connor's arrest of three Montgomery ministers in my home last October while I was in jail. Actually, the whole pattern of law enforcement in Birmingham needs to be looked into. Mr. Connor assigns detectives each week to churches where we hold our mass meetings, but rages at the attorney general for serving notice of civil action to Grady Rogers in Montgomery.

Let there be fair and thorough investigation so that Birmingham officials will know that America will tolerate no dictators in her midst. It is going to be interesting to see whether or not Democracy can correct abuses of its people.

Alabama Press Hits Ad Refusal

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — The Alabama Press Association has condemned the Washington Post and Times-Herald for refusing to carry the Putnam letter as a paid advertisement.

A private Alabama group is publishing the letter in Northern and Southern newspapers to show expression of Southern views on racial segregation.

William Stewart, Monroeville editor of the Monroe Journal, was elected president of the association for the coming year. Others elected named were James E. Fields, editor of the Birmingham Post-Herald, first vice-president; Harold May, the Florence Times, second vice-president, and Jones

Directors of the Alabama newspaper advertising service also were elected. They are J. C. Henderson, Alexander City Outlook; Fred Elland, Clanton County News; Tom Gardner, Evergreen Standard, and Bob Bryan, Gadsden Times and Democrat.

Shuttlesworth Makes One More Move

THE REV. FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH all but caught the city napping, it seemed, when he and two other parents registered eight school children to have the children entered in white Graymont and Phillips schools. Some thought the next move would come in Montgomery, with the Rev. Martin Luther King making it. But King now is in India getting headlines as he talks of Gandhi, and Shuttlesworth observes the old motto "carpe diem," which means go to it while the opportunity is open. Thus this community once more is faced with the prospect of legal moves leading one knows not where. Patience in order.

DR. MARTIN LUTHAR KING will deliver the commencement address at Talladega (Ala.) college June 5 in DeForest chapel. Dr. King, pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist church, Montgomery, is also president of the Montgomery Improvement association, which spearheaded the successful fight for integration of that city's public transportation. He recently returned from a visit to India.

Quakers to sponsor trip to India for Martin Luther King

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King will leave February 7 on a Quaker sponsored trip to India, where they will study the Gandhian non-violent movement.

During a month in India they will meet with top leaders of the government as well as the Gandhian movement. Mrs. King will be particularly interested in examining the role of women in the Indian independence movement.

THE American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), established at 20 S. 12th St. (Philadelphia), has been planning the trip for several months. James Bristol, the Committee's representative in Delhi, and Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of Howard University, have been making arrangements in India.

Dr. Nelson is the former director of two programs in India for the Quaker organization. He is in that country now studying non-violence as currently applied to the political life of India.

The Kings will be accompanied by Dr. Lawrence Reddick, professor of history at Alabama State College, who will study basic education programs in Gandhian centers.

A prominent Indian leader will accompany the Kings during their travels in the country.

Also cooperating in the trip of the Kings is the Gandhi Peace Foundation, a new international center devoted to the teachings and philosophy of Gandhi.

Dr. King gained national and international recognition when he led the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

He is pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The latter two organizations also helped make the trip possible.

His story and analysis of the Montgomery protest, Stride Toward Freedom, is being widely acclaimed.

King Talks His Findings On Indian Trip

NEW DELHI — The Rev. Martin Luther King today he found no strong reminder of condemnation of the racial situation in the southern United States during his month's tour of India.

King, leader of the 1955-1956 Negro bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., said, "People have recognized the progress being made toward complete integration in the U.S."

King, an exponent of non violent opposition to segregation, was sometimes during his boycott campaign compared with Mohandas Gandhi. He said here he would have to reflect on the learnings of Gandhi's non violent methods before deciding on their further application in the United States.

The Baptist minister spent 2½ days with Vinoba Bhave, who some Indians consider Gandhi's spiritual successor. They walked four miles together during Bhave's tour of India soliciting gift lands for the landless.

On the suggestion of Bhave, King said he wanted to appeal to India unilaterally to disarm as a stimulus to the rest of the world.

"So far neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has revealed the moral courage or faith to do this," King said.

King, his wife, and Dr. L. D. Reddick, history professor at Alabama State College, Montgomery, are leaving Tuesday after touring under the sponsorship of the American Quakers in cooperation with the Gandhi Memorial Fund.

They will stop at Karachi, Beirut, Jerusalem, Cairo and Athens

King Delays Try At School Mixing

Negro leaders don't plan to press for integration of Montgomery's public schools [illegible] the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said this week.

King, who is president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., [illegible] trip to India next week.

Nothing will be done toward seeking mixed classrooms before its return, King said. He expects to be gone about seven weeks.

The Negro integration leader declined comment on reports that he also may visit in Russia before returning to Montgomery.

His trip to India is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee of the Quakers.

King said a special NAA integration committee is now studying the possibility of a move toward school desegregation but that nothing will be done until after his return from abroad.

Dr. M. L. King To Speak At 6 N. Y. Meetings

NEW YORK — Six mass meetings have been set in the Greater New York area as non-violent, passive resistance protest demonstrations against the continuing spread of mob violence and terror in the Deep South. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement, will be principal speaker at the six meetings, sponsored by the Commission on Social Action of the Empire State Baptist Missionary Convention.

Originally scheduled to launch a statewide "Crusade for Citizenship" and to raise funds for the Southern Leadership Conference, which Dr. King heads, the public meetings will now be held to protest "a spreading wave of violence and terror in the South as evidenced in the brutal [illegible] year-old M. C. Parker at Pop[illegible]ville, Miss., by [illegible] men early [illegible]

38a 1959

ALABAMA

WASHINGTON REPORT

Integrationists Disappointed

News Birmingham Ala

Liberals Hoped For Pro-Integration View When Question Put To President

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER continues to disappoint pro-integrationists who want him to come out for new civil rights bills and to urge faster desegregation of public schools.

At his latest press conference the President was given another opportunity to make such pronouncements. He didn't. He declared that racial segregation that interferes with a citizen's equality of opportunity in the economic and political fields is "morally wrong."

What The New York Times printed about this is interesting in view of the fact that one of its reporters, William H. Lawrence, asked the question at the press conference. It was a Times' policy question, for another Times' staffer, Joseph A. Loftus, wrote the story.

A bit of background is in order to put the White House "Q. and A." in perspective.

Eisenhower Criticized For Silence On Decision

SINCE 1954, Mr. Eisenhower has refused repeatedly to say whether he agreed or disagreed with the Supreme Court decision on public school desegregation. He has said it is "completely unwise" for him to discuss it, that it is his oath to defend the Constitution. He has said that racial tolerance cannot be legislated, that progress must necessarily be gradual.

This attitude has brought sharp criticism from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Americans for Democratic Action, and others as will be noted later.

Recently The Times conducted a "survey" in the South and reported that Negro leaders were disappointed in liberal ministers who had urged President Eisenhower to say something on segregation as undemocratic. The Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery told The Times that he felt Mr. Eisenhower should state not only that integration is the law of the land, but that segregation is "morally wrong." And The Times' said Mr. King implored the question to Mr. Eisenhower came from the

legalism of the situation, have you any opinion as to whether racial segregation is morally wrong?"

"Myself?" the President replied.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, said Mr. Eisenhower, "I suppose there are certain phases of segregation you are talking about, I suppose, segregation by local laws . . ."

"In public facilities," the reporter explained.

"In other words," the President continued (segregation laws), "that interfere with the citizens' equality of opportunity in both the economic and the political fields."

"Yes, sir."

"I think," concluded the President, "to that extent, that is morally wrong."

King Biography Tells Little-Known Details

Advertiser Montgomery Ala
Wed. 4-24-59

Dr. L. D. Reddick, Alabama State College, in the book, "Crusader Without Violence", reveals some sensational facts about the life and times of Martin Luther King. The writer points up these facts as following:

"It is not generally known that Dr. Martin Luther King as a child, tried to commit suicide and that a white fellow student taunted him to shoot him at Crozer Theological Seminary. These and other little-known facts have been revealed in the book, "Crusader Without Violence", by L. D. Reddick.

This full-length biography of Dr. King begins with his grandparents, one of whom was a hard-fisted, fighting, half-Irish sharecropper in Stockbridge, Ga. King's grandfather was a college-bred minister who founded Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. Young King himself was born on Auburn avenue, one of America's famous Negro streets. He was not the most outstanding student at Morehouse College but achieved highest scholarship honors at Crozer and Boston Univer-

sity where he received his Ph.D.

"The book also gives the background of Dr. King's wife, Coretta, who was born in a Black Belt county near the little town of Marion, Ala., but went on to Antioch College and the New England Conservatory of Music.

The biography also gives the inside story of the famous Montgomery bus boycott of 1956, describing for the first time those who hindered as well as helped the movement. Then it moves on to the mass pilgrimage to Washington of 1957 and gives vivid details of the subsequent conference Dr. King and his colleagues had with Vice President Nixon and President Eisenhower.

For the picture "Crusader Without Violence" gives of other Negro leaders, such as NAACP leader Roy Wilkins and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and of the Negro press. It is the latest and most up-to-date account of what the Negro is struggling for . . . how leaders and . . . sometimes collide as . . . operate in reaching the . . . The author, Dr. L. D. . . .

as professor of history at Alabama State and is described by "Who's Who In America" as an educator and writer.

IN A FRONT PAGE story The Times said Eisenhower's comment "is expected to hearten Southern ministers of liberal leanings." It added that nationally known Negro leaders in Washington also thought the statement was helpful.

But, the story added that these Negro leaders "were more concerned, even disappointed, that the President had not spoken out for pending civil rights legislation."

And Clarence Mitchell, head of NAACP's Washington office, was quoted to the effect that he wished the President had said something specific about the civil rights bill now pending in the House Judiciary Committee. This bill would permit the attorney general to file injunctions in behalf of persons denied constitutional rights, including the right to attend a desegregated school.

"The Republicans have the fate of it (the bill) in their hands," said Mitchell. "A word from the President would have been a tremendous shot in the arm."

Viewpoint Withheld On Individual's Choices

ONE LINE of significance in The Times' story said: "Apparently, the President did not want to blanket under his answer such questions as individuals' choices in personal and social matters."

To this, we can add that, apparently, The Times' question was discussed in advance with James Hagerty, White House press secretary and a long-time staff member of The Times. And, evidently, the Eisenhower circumscribed comments were planned in the usual preliminary session the President has with Hagerty.

The Rev. King and the liberal Southern ministers had best be content with what President Eisenhower said. He isn't likely to say anything stronger.

King . . . Inspired Question

U. S. Judge Rules Out Segregated City Parks

2-Year-Old Ordinance Invalidated

If and when Montgomery city parks open again, they must be open to Negroes and whites alike, a federal judge ruled here Tuesday.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson threw out a two-year-old city ordinance which prohibits integration in public recreational facilities as unconstitutional.

The judge made it clear, however, that he "will not and cannot" order the city to reopen the nine white and four Negro parks which have been closed since last Jan. 1.

NO AUTHORITY

He decreed only that if municipal officials put the parks in operation again, Negroes must be allowed to use them without racial discrimination. He said he has no authority to compel the city to reopen the parks or to keep them open.

There was no announcement of a possible appeal to higher courts. City Atty. Walter Knabe said that would be left to the City Commission.

Johnson ruled that the policy of denying Negroes the use of white parks violates the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

It was another victory for Negroes in Montgomery where city bus segregation was first held unconstitutional. A three-judge panel, including Johnson, knocked down city and state bus degregation laws three years ago in a decision later upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

6 OTHER NEGROES

The ruling Tuesday came after a 40-minute hearing which produced testimony only from two Negroes and the superintendent of city parks. Six other Negroes were ready to testify, but their attorney agreed not to call them on a stipulation that their statements would be substantially the same as those already offered.

Mrs. Georgia Theresa Gilmore, a Negro widow, told the court she had taken white children to an all-white park in the course of her duties as a household maid. But she said she was prohibited by law from taking her own children to Oak Park two blocks from her home.

She said her son, Mark Gilmore, was arrested early in 1958 for walking through Oak Park on his way to work at Jackson Hospital.

Her son was fined $50 in city court, the witness said, but the charges were later dropped for lack of evidence when the case was appealed.

DISTURBING PEACE

Under cross-examination she said her son was charged with disturbing the peace rather than violation of the ordinance forbidding race-mixing in city parks.

When asked why she had never attempted to visit the white parks except as a nurse, the witness said she felt it "would be useless to be arrested and pay a fine."

Gussie Carlton, another Negro, said she, too, would like to use a nearby white park, but the city ordinance forbade it.

Both admitted under cross examination, however, that they never actually tried to use the white parks.

SIGNED PETITIONS

Both witnesses said they had signed petitions to the Parks and Recreations Board and to the City Commission asking for use of all Montgomery parks by Negroes. The petitions were denied.

City attorneys argued at one point that the Negroes had never tried to use the white parks to their knowledge, and consequently there was no evidence of denial of anyone's rights.

But Johnson dismissed that contention with comment that the court would waste no time on trival points in the face of the city's admission that it would have enforced the ordinance if necessary.

Parks Supt. T. A. Belser testified that although he knew of no attempt to integrate the parks, he would have called police if Negroes had tried to use them.

PARKS CLOSED

Under cross-examination Belser said he has remained as chief administrative officer of the department, and the office has continued to function, since the parks were closed.

Since they were shut down, his department has continued to operate to maintain the parks, Belser said.

The superintendant testified that he received a copy of the park segregation ordinance when it was passed, but received no instructions as to its enforcement.

Other Negro plaintiffs who appeared at the trial but did not testify were: J. C. Smith, 1160 S. Holt St., Sylvia Johnson, 1735 Jackson Ferry Rd.; Mattie Cargill, 811 S. Decatur St.; Fred Harris, 907 S. Holt St.; George Stephens, 1339 Marguerite St.; and Elizabeth Brown, 577 Watt St.

30 DAYS

Since federal court rules allow 30 days in which to file notice of appeal, either the present city administration or their successors will have time to make the decision.

Only one commissioner, Frank Parks, will succeed himself Oct 5. Parks was also the only commissioner present at the trial.

After hearing the testimony today, Johnson urged city officials to state their position on what they planned to do about the parks.

"As I understand the law," the judge said, "It's important to know the commission's intent to open the parks in the future. I want to give you the opportunity to offer testimony on this intent."

Commissioner Parks then rose and told the court:

"I cannot speak for the other commissioners. I do not believe in crossing bridges before I come to them. When the new commission takes office, then we'll decide."

Defense attorneys added that they had not sought to ascertain the intent of the new incoming commissioners.

A Negro's Life In Alabama

By JOHN G. ROGERS

(Mr. Rogers is a Herald Tribune staff reporter.)

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.

HERE in this booming city beside Redstone Arsenal—the nation's rocket and missile center—a physician sits in his living room, sips beer with a visitor from the North, and talks about his life as a Negro in the Deep South.

Dr. Harold P. Drake, a soft-spoken man in his thirties, son of a college professor and native to these parts, begins by explaining that—setting aside for the moment the general problem the Negro faces in the South—Huntsville is one of the best places down here for a Negro to live in. He goes on to give reasons:

"First and foremost is this—the first thing a Negro thinks about in evaluating a community in the South is whether or not there is unrestricted police brutality. Are you likely to be dragged out of your house by some deputy sheriff and cuffed around and beaten up with absolutely no recourse to the law?

"There are places where that can happen, and does happen. But not in Huntsville. I don't mean to say by any accounts that this is sheer Utopia here, but there's no police brutality. In that aspect, we have our dignity and our safety.

"After that first reason, I would give some of the obvious items such as pretty good schools, some reasonable public housing for Negroes, and so on. Then, I would go on to list a variety of reasons, large and small, some of which may seem very small to you. But, in a way, the smaller ones are very important because they're so much a part of ordinary daily living. For example, my wife can go into a store in Huntsville—there's no segregation in the stores—and try on a pair of shoes or a hat before she decides which one she wants to buy. There are lots of places in the South where she could not do this.

"It used to be that when I wrote a prescription for a Negro—say it was for Mrs. Alice Smith—the druggist would refuse to put the title Mrs. on the label. He'd just put Alice Smith. But in recent times they're putting the title on the label for Negroes just as they do for white people.

"I can take my Negro patients to the city hospital now. I used to have to take them to a hospital up in Tennessee. I can't yet treat my white patients in the city hospital, but I make house calls for them. No, my white patients aren't necessarily from what you would call the lower classes.

"Negroes can now play golf on the municipal course on Mondays and Thursdays, and the city is planning to build a new recreation center for our people, identical with the one already opened for the white population.

* * *

"I said that the stores aren't segregated. Well, the private business isn't but the state liquor stores are segregated—that's dictated by state law. You find two liquor stores side by side in the same building—one market for whites, one for colored. Now the way you order is this—there's a large case of samples at the side, each bottle with the price on it. You study the sample case, decide what you want and then tell your order to the clerk. It so happens that in the Negro sample case there's no Scotch. And it so happens that when I drink whiskey, I like Scotch. So I enter the colored store, step through to the white store on the white side—no, there are no objections to that—and I make my selection and then step back into the colored store to make my purchase. This never makes me irritated because it's so silly that it's amusing. I guess they just don't think that a Negro might like Scotch."

Dr. Drake and his wife—a pretty registered nurse from Indianapolis—present a contrast. Being from the North, she encounters things she says she never will get used to, no matter how long she lives in the South.

"One of the things that bothers me most," she explains, "is the way a white person will treat you one way in private, another way in public. I worked for a time at the arsenal along with white women. There was one, for instance, who was very nice to me on the job, we'd talk about all sorts of things. But if I met her on the street in Huntsville, she'd practically look around to see whether anyone was watching before she'd give me a polite hello. I just can't get used to things like that."

Federal Judge Refuses To Dismiss Suit Against Restaurant At Airport

Birmingham Man Attacks Practice Of Segregation

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues, 7-7-59

Attempts by city attorneys to have dismissed against the city a federal suit attacking alleged segregation at a Municipal Airport restaurant failed Monday when a federal judge refused to dismiss the action.

Attorneys for the City of Atlanta attempted to have the suit filed by a Birmingham insurance executive against the city as well as several other defendants, dismissed on the grounds that the city could not be held responsible for the acts of the restaurant management.

U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper declared, however, that the plaintiff in the court action claimed that the city had leased the area to the alleged discrimination practicing restaurant in question and that there was not yet ample facts on either side to warrant a dismissal.

Birmingham executive H. D. Coke filed a suit in U. S. District Court here last December naming the city as one of five defendants in an action designed to break down alleged segregation practices at the Dobbs House, Inc., a restaurant at the Municipal Airport.

Coke claimed in his suit that he was refused service at a table of his choice at the restaurant, but was instead directed to a table behind a screen in the rear of the establishment where Negroes were served.

Coke charged that such action was discriminatory and asked that the court issue an injunction prohibiting the further practice of segregation at the airport restaurant.

Daily World

On the dismissal, Judge Hooper declared that the record does not contain sufficient facts to enable the court to pass upon the motion.

Tues, 7-7-59

Hooper added that "the facts will have to be developed concerning the extent of the control retained by the city of Atlanta over the leased premises, particularly in regard to the matter of its operation, whether exclusively for white or for Negro customers."

"Until the facts are more fully developed the Court cannot assume that the City of Atlanta is causing the restaurant to be operated in a racially discriminatory manner, neither can the Court assume to the contrary," the judge said.

At the core of his ruling against the motion for dismissal, Judge Hooper said "it is not proper to dismiss any action where it is possible that evidence may be admitted which would entitle the plaintiff to relief."

AGITATION SCORED

Court Decision Built Wall, Huddleston Says

Montgomery Ala
Advertiser Fri. 5-15-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—The congressman from Birmingham, testified Thursday that a highly explosive situation could develop there if racial tensions continue to increase.

Rep. George Huddleston Jr. (D-Ala) told the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee that a wall has been built up between the white and Negro races since the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

Leaders of the two races no longer are able to sit down together and discuss their problems, he said.

Huddleston

Huddleston said this probably is the greatest tragedy that has come out of the court's ruling and what he called the continual agitation against the south in Congress since the court action.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) said that if, as Huddleston suggested, Birmingham and other Southern communities are sitting on a powder keg, something out to be done to bring the two races together. He said that could not be accomplished by resisting the court's school ruling.

Huddleston replied that "you're not going to get people to sit down and discuss their problems if someone is looking over their shoulder and pushing them.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) said the only way racial problems, or any other personal problems, are going to be worked out is by cooperation and mutual good will and understanding by the people in the communities where they live.

Such problems can't be solved by outside dictation, he said.

Carroll replied that they can't be solved either by boycotts and economic reprisals against Negro by White Citizens Councils.

Huddleston told him that the only boycotts or economic reprisals in Alabama that he knows of were by Negroes against white people.

He cited the Nrgro boycott of buses in Montgomery and of stores of white merchants in Tuskegee.

Huddleston, who appeared before the subcommittee to oppose pending civil rights bill, said tremendous strides had been made in improving race relations until the Supreme Court's 1954 school ruling.

But as a result of this ruling and what he called the constant hue and cry for civil rights legislation, Huddleston said, "friendship between the races has deteriorated sharply."

Parks Group Holds Session On Resources

State parks personnel gathered Thursday at the State Administration Building for a two-day institute, designed to discuss development of Alabama's outdoor recreation resources.

Sen. Douglas Webb of Atmore, chairman of the interim joint Senate-House committee on Public Parks and Beaches, addressed the group during the afternoon on "The Legislative Outlook for State Parks." Appearing with him on the panel were Sen. Robert R. Berryman of Town Creek and Rep. Joe McCorquodale Jr. of Jackson.

Presiding over the institute was Parks Chief Jack Parsons and his assistant, Woodrow W. Wood.

YOUNGER WELCOMES

The group was welcomed to Montgomery by William C. Younger, director of the Department of Conservation and Joe Kilgore, assistant director.

Others appearing on the day's program included Charles D. Kelly, William G. O'Rear, E. L. Bottoms, Stanley Frazer, William Heard and J. R. Parker.

A banquet Thursday evening at the Albert Pick Motel featured a program by C. A. Jeffers, chief of state cooperation, National Park Service, Richmond, Va.

The program is scheduled to end at noon Friday.

Personnel attending the institute and the areas they represent are as follows:

W. H. Cox and Arnold Covington, Joe Wheeler State Park, Wheeler Dam; Doyle Benefield and Claude Lam, Monte Sano State Park, Huntsville; James O. Evans and Otis Duncan, DeSoto State Park, Fort Payne; Clyde Duncan and Charles Durrett, Cheaha State Park, Mumford; James G. Murphy, Chewacla State Park, Auburn; Luther Collins, Chattahoochee State Park, Gordon; G. M. McLeod and Leroy Floyd, Gulf State Park, Gulf Shores; T. B. Perry, Chickasaw State Park, Linden; Fred Covington and Olen Frith, Oak Mountain State Park, Helena; Carey D. Elder, Little Mountain State Park, Guntersville; and Heston Dial, Clay County Public Lake.

Negroes Began A Try For Desegregated Parks

IN BIRMINGHAM suit was filed in federal court by Negroes seeking desegregation of the city's parks. This was a not unexpected move. But the actual filing was cause for considerable sorrow.

Here was one more attempt to upset a condition which has been by and large favorable to both races. Candor compels admission that Negroes need more and better public facilities. But these steadily are being provided and in City Hall are men who quite sincerely intend to do their best to meet this need.

Thinking Negroes know that the Birmingham situation is such that whites are not ready for any integration and that this action can only lead to a closing perhaps of all parks. Nobody will benefit. Negroes may win their case, but the result will be a piece of paper in the hand. Sandboxes, swings and slides would do more for everybody concerned.

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Ovation greets Dr. King as plane arrives at New Delhi

By SHRIDHAR TELKAR
(Special to the AFRO)

NEW DELHI, India — Dr. Martin Luther King, Mrs. King and Dr. Lawrence Reddick of the faculty of Alabama State College arrived early Tuesday at New Delhi's Palam Airport, where they were given a great ovation and garlanded in accordance with an old Hindu tradition.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, vice chairman of Handhi Smarak Nidhi (an educational foundation) was among the distinguished group gathered at the airport to greet the "American Gandhi" and his party.

The King entourage had been expected to arrive on Sunday, Feb. 9, but was held up by a schedule change in Zurich.

* * *

INDICATIVE OF the high esteem in which Dr. King is held in India-where he has become widely known through press accounts of his non-violent battle for freedom, liberty and dignity for his people in his home town of Montgomery, Ala. — was the five-hour-wait of hundreds of his admirers for more than five-hours in Sunday morning's bitterly cold weather.

Bearing garlands of marigold, red roses and khadi yarn (hand-woven and hand - spun, which Gandhi always liked) they waited in vain until telephone calls made from the American Embassy brought news of the delay at Zurich.

He arrived an additional day later from Bombay because of missed plane connections after arrival in India.

* * *

DR. KING and his party were happy to meet me, especially when I told them that I was representing the AFRO-AMERICAN in New Delhi. The whole party seemed happy and excited on this, their first visit to India — the land of Mahatma Gandhi.

Talking to newsmen, Dr. King said that he was a pilgrim to India because India to him meant Mahatma Gandhi — "a truly great personality for the ages."

For him the visitor added India meant Mr. Nehru and his "wise statesmanship and above all, it is the land where the techniques of non-violence in social change were developed — Techniques that my people in Montgomery and elsewhere in the South have used. We have found them effective and sustaining, they work."

* * *

THE PRESENT visit of Dr. King is sponsored by Gandhi Smarak Nidhi — a kind of a trust which helps those interested in the teachings and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi — and the Quaker Center in New Delhi.

The executive committee of G. S. N. resolved last December that Dr. King should be given a cordial invitation to visit India. Prime Minister Nehru, a member of the committee, also urged that all possible help should be rendered to make Dr. King's visit successful and pleasant.

Dr. King and his party will be in India for about a month. While here they will visit some of the places and institutions associated with the life and work of Gandhi. They will also meet many of those who knew and worked with him.

Dr. King will, it is hoped, be particularly interested in understanding how Gandhi worked peacefully for the emancipation of the Untouchables in India. Dr. King will spend some time with Vinoba Bhave — a disciple of Gandhi who is today following in his master's footsteps and the life of a true Gandhian.

* * *

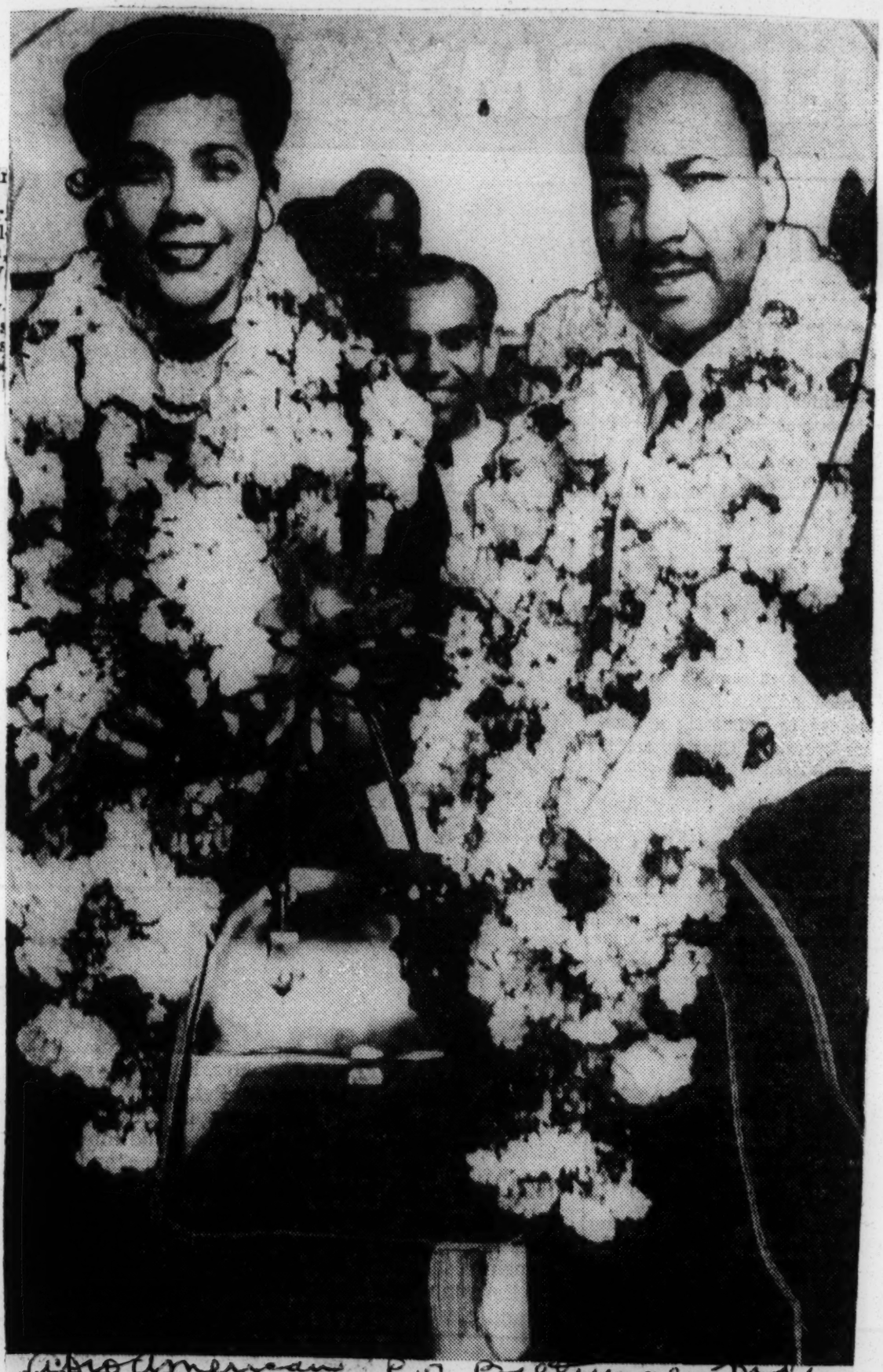
DR. KING is scheduled also to see some important universities and a few of the community projects designed to reorganize village life and raise the standard of living of the peasants.

Swami Vishvanand on behalf of the G. S. N. and Mr. Bristol of the Quaker Centre, Delhi, collaborated in drawing up the program for Dr. King and party in India. They will accompany the party during their journey inside India.

Among the places Dr. King's party will visit are Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum, Mysore, Bangalore, Bombay, Wardha and Agra.

They will meet various governors and leaders in various states, address public meetings and will be guests of social and cultural institutions.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
TRIP TO INDIA



VISIT TO INDIA — Garlanded with flowers, famed boycott leader, the Rev. Martin Luther King and his wife are shown on arrival at Palam Airport in India recently.

Dr. King foresees end to segregation by turn of century

CALCUTTA—America will be completely integrated by the end of the century, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. predicted last week. He also foresaw an end to all legal barriers to integration in 10 or 15 years.

The Montgomery, Ala., minister indicated that upon his arrival back in the states a stepped up program will be launched on the desegregation front.

Dr. King currently is rounding out a month-long tour of India where he is studying the Ghandian technique of non-violent resistance. He said the inner force of the movement has given him new determination.

Dr. King is accompanied by his wife.

The Kings And The Prime Minister

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., and Mrs. King flank Prime Minister Jawaharal Nehru as they visited the Indian leader in New Delhi. The Kings are spending a month in India on invitation of the Ghandi Peace Foundation. Dr. King was director of the successful walking [illegible] of bus segregation in Montgomery. (UPI)

M. L. King, Jr. Speaks Dec. 10 At Area Leadership Rally Here

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., internationally known leader, writer and pulpiteer, will be principal speaker here next Wednesday night, December 10, at 8:00 o'clock at the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Auburn and Young Streets, in a city-wide mass meeting.

Dr. King is being presented by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference with Rev. Samuel W. Williams and Dr. R. Julian Smith, II, local chairmen; Dr. M. L. King, Sr., and Dr. William H. Borders, local committeemen, along with 50 leading pastors and churches of Atlanta.

A 100-voice choir will sing at the event. There will be reports from Norfolk, Va., where the state's massive resistance stand is being severely tested; Birmingham, Ala., where the new ruling permitting bus drivers to seat passengers is being tested; Tuskegee and Macon County, Ala., where the civil rights commission will still be in its hearing on the disabilities experienced by Negroes in their efforts to register and vote; Shreveport, La., where a civil rights suit against segregation laws is in progress, and the New Orleans bus suit.

Others appearing on the program are Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Montgomery, Ala.; Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans, La.; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.; Bishop W. R. Wilkes, Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District, and Grand Master John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta. These leaders will bring greetings preceding the main address to be delivered by the leader and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The book entitled "Stride Toward Freedom," written by Dr. M. L. King, Jr., will be autographed by him in person from 7 to 8 p.m. preceding the mass meeting.

DR. M. L. KING, JR.

Dr. King Still Convinced Gandhi Technique Best

"I felt India more convinced than ever before that non-violent resistance is the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for freedom." The words belong to the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., who writes of "My Trip to the Land of Gandhi," in the July issue of Ebony Magazine.

The man who used Ghandi techniques in leading the successful bus integration battle of Montgomery, Ala., made the pilgrimage with his wife Coretta and biographer Lawrence Reddick. He found the spirit of Gandhi very much alive in India today and says that Gandhians praised his passive resistance experiment in Montgomery.

"To them as to me it also suggests that non-violent resistance when planned and positive in action can work effectively even under totalitarian regimes," he said.

PRAISES GANDHI'S TEACHING

The Rev. King writes in Ebony that because of Gandhi's teachings a mutual friendship based on complete equality exists today between the Indian and British people within the Commonwealth.

"The way of acquiesence leads to moral and spiritual suicide," he writes. "The way of violence leads to bitterness in the survivors and brutality in the destroyers. But the way of non-violence leads to redemption and the creation of the beloved community."

Although he was looked on as a brother, with the color of his skin something of an asset, the Rev. King says in Ebony that he did find segregation in India. We call it race in America, he said. They call it caste in India.

'Get-Tough-Policy' Declared In Halting Racial Incidents

Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers Wednesday warned Montgomery Negroes that the Police Department will take off the kid gloves in dealing with racial incidents.

His statement was made after a white night watchman complained he was molested and threatened by a crowd of over 100 Negroes as he left his job in a Negro section of the city Tuesday night.

Punctuating the warning, it was announced that 22 Negroes accused of participating in the near riot on High street will be arraigned before Judge D. Eugene Loe in Recorder's Court Friday.

All of them are charged with disorderly conduct and in addition, one is charged with destruction of property in connection with the hurling of a brick through the windshield of the watchman's car.

Target of the attack about 10 p.m. Tuesday was Charles Roy, 195 Riverside Dr., employed to watch property used in the construction of an addition to the all-Negro Victor-Tulane housing project.

He said he was starting to drive home when a brick crashed through the window of his car. He said that after he stopped the car, he was confronted by a large mob of Negroes, many of them carying knives and bricks.

He said he held the crowd at bay with a pistol while he called police from a nearby telephone.

Police said that after they arrived, they encountered considerable trouble from groups of patrons coming from the nearby Ty-Jauna Club, a Negro night spot. They said the Negroes cursed them and "dared us to come across the street."

Three of the patrons who were arrested for disorderly conduct outside the night club were arraigned and found guilty by Judge Loe Wednesday. They are listed as Hezepiah McGee, Watt St.; Willie Ganes, 1153 Roanoke St.; and Charles Collins, 1047 Bragg St.

Eleven of the cases to be heard Friday were made on warrants signed by Roy and 12 were filed by officers.

Police estimated the number of Negroes who stood outside the club as they attempted to make an investigation at 60. They said they told the group "at least 25 times" to end the disturbance and go back in the night club.

The officers said they had their "worst trouble" with the groups of defiant Negroes between midnight and 1 a.m. Wdnesday.

During an investigation inside the night club, several Negroes were arrested for drunkenness and possessing weapons. One of the suspects, Frank James of Tuskegee, was found guilty of possessing an illegal knife Wednesday. He was fined $25 and costs.

ACTION NEXT STEP

Sellers said "further incidents of this type will not be tolerated" and then he added, "This is all the conversation needed—the next thing is action.

"The Police Department is equipped to handle almost any situation that arises and further incidents will not be handled with kid gloves," the commissioner said.

Ray told officers that after the Negroes broke his windshield, they told him "we don't want any white men working around here."

APPEAL MADE

Sellers commented on this by saying that it should be remembered that "a lot of Negroes are working all over white sections of Montgomery."

The news director of Negro radio station WRMA broadcast an appeal Wednesday to all Negro parents and teachers to aid in compliance of Sellers' order.

Ace Anderson urged parents and teachers to cooperate by keeping teen-agers off the streets at night and preventing them from liotering at night clubs and street corners.

Police said that teen-agers were seen drinking beer and whisky in th night club in violation of law.

WHERE BRICK HIT HIS RIGHT FRONT WINDOW
Charles Roy And Car Attacked By Group Of Negroes

King Lands In India For One Month Visit

BOMBAY, India (AP)—An American Negro leader the Rev. Martin Luther King, arrived here Monday by air from Beirut, Lebanon, for a month's visit to India as guest of the Gandhi Memorial Fund. King, who was accompanied by his wife, will go to New Delhi Tuesday to meet Prime Minister Nehru.

City Answers Negroes' Suit To Open Parks

An answer has been filed in U.S. District Court here to the Negro suit which seeks to end segregation in Montgomery's city parks.

City Atty. Walter J. Knabe Tuesday filed the answer, emphasizing strongly that no rights are being denied the Negro plaintiffs because whites as well as Negroes are barred from the use of park facilities.

The suit, filed Dec. 22 by eight Montgomery Negros, seeks an injunction forbidding segregation in Oak Park and "at least 11 other city parks." It also seeks a judgment declaring as unconstitutional a city ordinance making race-mixing in the city parks a misdemeanor.

Represented by Atty. Solomon S. Seay Jr., the Negroes claim they are being denied due process of law and equal protection under the law as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, citing the fact they are denied something granted to white citizens.

The city, through Knabe, filed a motion to dismiss after the parks were closed, claiming that the closing of the parks removed any grounds for action. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. denied the motion, as he did a motion to stay action in the suit which Knabe filed later.

Gov. Patterson Promises Efforts To Regain Control Of State Parks

Gov. John Patterson has promised to fight for the people's rights in regaining state control of public parks, lakes and recreation areas now under long-term lease to private speculators.

"We do not expect an easy night in our attempt to eliminate the waste and squandering of your tax money," the governor stated. "As I said during my campaign many times, whenever you try to do something for the people, it is an up-hill fight all the way."

"But I want to assure you that we are going to stay in there fighting", Mr. Patterson declared.

The governor's statement was prompted by court action contesting the State's attempt to cancel a 10-year lease at Tuscaloosa County Public Lake. During the last administration, concession rights at the lake were leased for a term of 10 years with a right to renew for five more years.

The state does not consider itself bound by the terms of such contracts. "This attempt by the past administration to deprive the people of Alabama of their right to administer their parks is illegal," Gov. Patterson said.

"If it were not illegal, one administration could contract away or lease away everything the State has for long periods of time, thus depriving the people of the right to govern themselves through their elected officials and deprive the people from having any voice in the affairs of government and make it impossible for the people to change the policy of an administration by voting in a new one," Mr. Patterson declared.

Some of the state parks and recreation areas were leased out during the last administration for as long as 90 years.

The chief of the division of state parks, monuments and historical sites was dismissed from his job last week. One of the charges brought against the former official concerned the long-term leasing out of state parks and other property and stated in part:

"Practically every public park, lake and recreation area in the State under the supervision and control of your division has been leased to private individuals since 1955 for long periods of time . . . You have obviously aided in an attempt to tie up most of the State's lands and parks for many years and have made it extremely difficult for subsequent administrations to operate the parks, lakes and recreation areas for the benefit of the public . . ."

The consideration to the state was termed "woefully inadequate" in most of the leases.

Gov. Patterson said officials entering into such agreements had no legal authority so if the agreements extend beyond their term of office and hampered subsequent public officials from carrying out their duties as required by law.

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RED CROSS BANK ISSUE

Negro Blood Mix Bill Boils In South Carolina House

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—Negro blood is contaminated, State Rep. George Sam Harrell of Florence said Thursday in an unsuccessful effort to get a vote on his bill that would require the labeling of blood given by Negroes to Red Cross blood banks.

"The Supreme Court and Eisenhower are gonna beat you on integrating the schools," he shouted to the House, "but that is no reason why we should mix the blood in South Carolina."

He first tried to gain unanimous consent to bring the blood bank bill out of the House Military and Public Affairs Committee where it has rested for four weeks.

CALLS FOR VOTE

That failed. He then introduced a resolution which would require that the bill be brought to an immediate vote.

State Rep. Eppes of Greenville objected to bringing the resolutions to a vote. He said several groups have demanded a hearing on the bill, including the Red Cross and the National Legislative Committee of the South Carolina Medical Assn.

Harrell quoted from an article which he said appeared in a Negro magazine (Jet). He said a Negro in Mississippi was quoted in the article as "calling me an S.O.B." because of the blood bank bill.

"If I could find out where he was in Mississippi, I'd go down and see him," Harrell said.

He told House members that if they believed in mixing Negro blood and white blood, "then you'll vote against my bill. But I believe it should be brought to a vote and not bottled up in committee."

RED CROSS OFFICIAL

Harrell said an identical bill he introduced in 1956 died because an unidentified Red Cross official wanted to protest but never appeared in the House to do so.

"Whey hasen't he come down here?" Harrell asked. "Bring him down here and let him tell have to mix the bloods."

Hart of Union had this to say in favor of Harrell's motion:

"Lots of times, most of us don't take Rep. Harrell too seriously. But I think he has something here.

"If this bill was brought out on a roll call vote I don't believe a member of this House would dare vote against it."

Dr. M. L. King must cancel trip to USSR

MONGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. announced late last week that he will not visit the Soviet Union following his visit to India as he had earlier announced.

He said that although he has made excellent progress since he was stabbed, the state of his health and the urgency of the racial conflict in the South indicated that the trip to the Soviet Union must be reluctantly postponed at this time.

Dr. King will arrive at New Delhi on Feb. 1 at the invitation of the Gandhi Trust, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Lawrence Reddick of Alabama State College. He will meet with such Indian leaders as Prime Minister Nehru and Vinoba Bhave.

Funds for the trip to Russia had been donated last December by the American Baptist Convention. Dr. King plans to visit the Soviet Union at a future date when his health and conditions in the South permit his doing so.

Policemen Keep Watch On Parks

Police are making around-the-clock periodic checks of Montgomery's closed municipal parks, Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers said Friday.

A particular close watch is being maintained on two Negro parks, Sellers said, after hearing reports that some Negroes planned to violate the "no trespassing" regulations which went into effect New Year's Day.

He said a Negro officer was assigned to King's Hill Park, an eight - acre recreational area in East Montgomery, after some Negroes allegedly said they planned to continue using the park.

Anyone attempting to enter any closed park, the police commissioner said, will first be warned and then arrested if they fail to obey the warning.

He said a close watch is also being kept on Washington Park, a five-acre tract for Negroes scuth of the Mobile road.

No incidents were reported Friday as the city's 14 parks remained closed for the second day.

The City Commission closed the parks and posted "No Trespassing" signs after a group of Negroes filed a suit in U.S. District Court in an effort to end racial segregation in the parks.

Young Negro held in capital race flareup

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 24 — (AP) — A racial flareup which followed Gov. John Patterson's inauguration has put a young Negro into the hands of juvenile authorities.

The 14 or 15-year-old boy, whose name was withheld, was arrested by police after the white monitor of a Russell County school bus, Dent Williams, complained he was struck by the Negro following the inaugural parade.

WILLIAMS CALLED police after he found Negroes throwing rocks and sticks at white students in the bus. Police turned the teen-age Negro over to Juvenile Court.

Patterson had banned Negroes from his inaugural parade.

Gayle Says Parks Can't Be Leased

Mayor Hints That They May Be Sold

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 31 (AP) — Mayor W. A. Gayle today ruled out the possibility of leasing Montgomery's city parks to private organizations. But he said they might be sold.

The City Commission has ordered all 13 public parks closed effective tomorrow to head off the possibility of a court order to integrate them. A suit filed by eight Negroes is on file in Federal court.

Gayle said the city cannot legally lease the parks as a means of blocking integration. He mentioned a Supreme Court decision in a case of that nature in Richmond, Va., where a park was leased to a private group after it had been ordered desegregated.

Montgomery Lodge 254, Loyal Order of Moose, announced Tuesday it had offered to take over Oak Park, the city's largest, for a rental of $2000 a year.

Gayle also disclosed today that city authorities conferred with

REV. KING IN WHO'S WHO SLATES SPEECHES AT YALE UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1—The Southern Leadership Council announced this week that its president, Dr. Martin Luther King, appears for the first time in the recently published "Who's Who in America."

The organization also revealed that Dr. King has accepted two important lecture engagements at Yale University.

On January 14, King is scheduled to speak in famed Woolsey Hall on The Future of Integration. On the following day, he will deliver a lecture at the Divinity school chapel on the theological aspects of non violence in personal and social relations.

"Who's Who in America" which lists Dr. King for the first time had formerly carried two Alabama Negroes, Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. George Washington Carver, scientist.

Gov.-Elect John Patterson before voting to close the parks. He said a conference was held at the state capitol Monday, attended by Patterson, the outgoing attorney general, and MacDonald Gallion, the attorney general-elect.

Judge Denies Negroes Suit In Golf Case

MOBILE (AP)—Three Negroes received a setback Thursday in their efforts to play on Mobile's Municipal Golf Course.

U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas denied a motion for a summary judgment on their behalf in a suit filed before him last April 11. A hearing on the case on its merits probably will be the next step. No trial has been set.

Thomas had taken the motion for a summary judgment under advisement after a hearing Dec. 30. He had denied a motion by city officials Sept. 30 in which they asked dismissal of the suit.

Ten Negroes testified that in order to play golf they had to go either to Pensacola, Fla., 60 miles to the east, or to New Orleans, 150 miles west.

They said they had been told by city officials months ago that they would be allowed to use the course here as soon as separate dockerroom facilities for Negroes were constructed.

City Atty. Fred G. Collins in arguing for dismissal of the case last September had cited a state law giving cities the right to set up rules governing such facilities as municipal parks.

The suit, filed on behalf of John W. Sawyer, Samuel L. Andrews and Charles S. Goodman, requested $5,000 damages. Defendants were listed as the City of Mobile, the three city commissioners, and Tom Klumpp, pro at the golf course.

Pastor Defies Birmingham's Gestapo Rule

Fined, Jailed for Preaching Integration!

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Rev. Calvin Wallace Wood, 25, pastor of East End Baptist Church here, Wednesday was convicted on charges of preaching to his congregation to stop riding the local segregated city buses.

Judge Francis Thompson fined him $500 and sentenced him to six months in jail.

Attys. Orzell Billingsly Jr. and Oscar W. Adams Jr., representing Rev. Wood, immediately filed notice of appeal and the minister was released under $1,000 bond.

Judge Thompson overruled motions by defense counsel to dismiss the case on grounds that Rev. Wood's constitutional rights to freedom of speech and religion were being abused.

■

HE WAS convicted under an Alabama statute providing against boycotts or inciting to boycott.

Five women members of Rev. Wood's own church testified the young minister had told the church last November to stay off the segregated buses on which they paid first class fares and should be treated first class.

The defense questioned these witnesses, all of them aged persons, to show they were disgruntled and were seeking to make trouble for their young pastor.

Several members of his church said some of the witnesses were not even at church on the Sunday in question. The five women have since been expelled from membership in the church.

■

REV. WOOD is a member of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and top officers of the Movement were at the trial. They included: Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president, and W. E. Shortridge, treasurer. The organization put up bond for Rev. Wood after the verdict and he was released.

Each of the witnesses under questioning said she couldn't remember anything Rev. Wood said that Sunday except the part about the buses. One woman said she wasn't interested in anything else. Mrs. Mary Dean, 70, said she herself called city police and "I just told the white folks what he said."

This was the first trial of a case against any Negro minister urging Negroes to not ride local segregated buses. Rev. Wood was arrested Nov. 25, 1958. Counsel said the lower court verdict was expected.—TWA.

Negro Park Plan Offered In Prattville

PRATTVILLE — A recommended plan for a non-white park was presented to Negro leaders last week as city council representatives met with a committee in charge of the project.

The overall plan, compiled by the State Planning Commission, is based on a long range program and set up so that units may be added as funds permit.

Leveling and grading are now under way on the area located on North Chestnut near the North Highland School. City officials offered to grade the area, widen the present road, place gravel on walkways, build a barbecue pit and provide a parking area. The blacktop court will be built to provide either tennis or two basketball courts. A long, open barbecue pit will be placed in a picnic grove and will be constructed of brick. The Water Board has agreed to run a line to the center of the park for a drinking fountain.

The council pointed out that the plan is only a suggestion and that the park committee is free to make any changes it desires. The committee was also asked to select the name for the park in order that the city might place an attractive sign at the entrance to the area. The city recreational committee plans to contact the state in regard to securing concrete picnic tables for the area.

This will be the third public park for Prattville. Pratt Park, in south Prattville, has been largely equipped by the Service League while the park on the west side is sponsored and operated by the Spinners. The city assists with such items as roads and sanitation. It has agreed to do the same for the third park.

City Rejects Negroes' Park Job Proposal

City commissioners Friday flatly rejected a proposal by a group of Negroes that a member of their race be appointed to serve on the city Parks and Recreation Board.

At the same time, they reiterated their stand against integration in public parks.

The city closed all public parks Jan. 1 following the filing of a suit by eight Negroes in U.S. District Court seeking a court order against an ordinance requiring segregation of recreational facilities.

A petition asking that a Negro be appointed on the parks board and outlining other proposals to "equalize" park facilities was received by the commissioners Friday. The petition was signed by four Negroes, W. J. Mills, Clift Lee and William J. Burke, all employes of the Parks and Recreation Department, and J. J. Israel, vice president of the Montgomery Restoration & Amelioration Assn.

In a separate memorandum to the eight plaintiffs in the federal court suit and their attorney, Solomon Seay Jr., the petitioners asked withdrawal of the suit.

'PEOPLE CAN SOLVE'

Saying that "there is no practical problem existing among Montgomerians that the people themselves cannot solve," the petition called on the city to reopen closed parks, build two swimming pools for Negroes, establish a zoo in the Houston Hill (Negro) recreation area, provide athletic lights at another Negro playground and hire additional recreational leaders.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the petition was sent to City Hall. "We have not met with any committee of Negroes," he said.

When Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers asserted that "I certainly am not going to appoint a Negro to the Parks & Recreation Board," Mayor Gayle and Commissioner Frank W. Parks seconded the statement.

RESTAURANT CASE:

May take appeal to high court

WASHINGTON

"When I first went into this thing, I was determined to carry it all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary."

So declared Charles E. Williams, attorney for the Internal Revenue Service, in saying he would appeal a federal court ruling that a restaurant could legally refuse to serve him and other colored persons.

The case was against a restaurant in the Howard Johnson chain. The restaurant is in Alexandria, Va., which is across the Potomac from the capital and considered part of Metropolitan Washington.

* * *

MR. WILLIAMS said that on April 20, 1958, he was refused service in the restaurant because he is colored. This refusal was a violation of his constitutional rights, he contended.

On Jan. 8, this year, Judge Albert V. Bryan dismissed the case. Mr. Williams appealed the dismissal. The appeal was heard by the U.S. Fourt Circuit Court of Appeals, Morris Soper of Baltimore presiding.

Mr. Williams told the AFRO that he intends to carry the case to the Supreme Court. He bases his case on the Civil Rights Act of 1875 which provided that all persons are entitled to full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances and places of amusement.

* * *

IN HIS OPINION, Judge Soper said that Mr. Williams' contention "fails to observe the important distinction between activities that are required by the State and those which are carried out by voluntary choice and without compulsion by the people of the State in accordance with their own desired and social practices.

"Unless these actions are performed in obedience to some positive provision of State law, they do not furnish a basis for the pending complaint."

Judge Soper also said:

"Notwithstanding the substantial inconvenience and embarassment to which persons of the colored race are subject in the denial to them of the right to be served in public restaurants, the dismissal of the suit was in accord with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and other federal courts."

U. S. Jury Will Probe Arrest of Ministers

(Courier Press Service)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — When the Federal Grand Jury goes into session here Feb. 16, it will start a probe into the arrests last September of three Negro Montgomery ministers who were visiting the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

The ministers, the Revs. E. S. Seay, A. W. Wilson and H. H. Hubbard, were held by local police for several hours on vagrancy charges and then released. The action was taken reportedly on orders from Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor.

U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers ordered the grand jury study into possible violation of the civil rights of the three ministers, who were arrested at the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth's home. This was just after the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth and several local ministers had tried to end bus segregation here, an act resulting in their arrest.

Mr. Rogers said Connor had refused to give FBI agents any information on the arrests.—TWA.

Fellowship Protests Over Treatment by B'ham Cops

NYACK, N.Y.—The Fellowship of Reconciliation has protested to the Mayor of Birmingham, Ala., "the flagrant violation of the rights of American citizens" involved in the illegal seizure of private documents from the Fellowship's field secretary by Birmingham detectives, and the charge by Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Conners that the Fellowship is a "Communist front."

Refuting Mr. Conners' accusation, the Fellowship said, in a letter signed by its national chairman, Prof. Charles R. Lawrence of Brooklyn College, and its co-secretary Alfred Hassler, that it "stands clearly for the full brotherhood of all men under God, regardless of race or color," and that it "also stands for the use of only non-violent means based on love."

The Fellowship refuted the "Communist front" charge by quoting from a statement which said that "its basic principles are in direct contradiction to the tenets of Soviet communism."

■

AMONG THOSE listed as signers of this statement were John C. Bennett, dean of Union Theological Seminary and a leading Protestant critic of communism; Harold Fey, editor of The Christian Century; former Assistant Secretary of State Francis Sayre; and Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, U.S. Army (ret.).

Referring to the seizure of documents from Mr. Smiley, a Texas-born Methodist clergyman, the Fellowship noted that it had "grounds for legal action against Mr. Conners and the city," but is "presently refraining from taking such action," since its policy is to deal with conscience rather than law courts.

In conclusion, the letter expressed the belief that Mr. Conners' attempt to discredit Mr. Smiley and the Fellowship "may have been made in the hope that the Fellowship might be intimidated into removing itself from the Birmingham situation.

"We must assure you that our members and staff will continue to make their services available wherever, in the North or South, they are requested by those who seek a better society through the use of non-violent and reconciling methods."

STATE LEGISLATOR'S VIEW AFTER CONFERRING WITH VIRGINIA

South Can Counter Race Mixing With Offensive

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

One of the Alabama legislators who took a firsthand look at integration in Virginia said Saturday the South must try harder to sell its viewpoint to the rest of the nation.

It's not just segregation, said Rep. Virgil Ashworth of Bibb County, but the whole future of states' rights.

"The federal courts have made up their mind they are going to integrate the schools regardless of what it takes," he charged. "It's like trying to fight a fire after it's already out of control."

Ashworth, who led a committee of House and Senate members to Richmond last week to confer with Virginia authorities, said the only hope for preserving southern traditions seems to be a "change in public opinion throughout the nation."

The speaker pro tem of the House said he is convinced that the "man in the street throughout the nation is very sympathetic to the cause of states rights, but they have no organization through which they can be felt."

Minority groups, on the other hand, are organized, Ashworth continued in an interview, and have put themselves "in a bargaining position."

He said Southerners can counteract it "by going on the offensive and not just depending entirely on a defensive stand," but that "it will take a lot of effort."

Ashworth said he left Richmond convinced that as long as Alabama or any state maintains control or supervision over the schools, the courts are going to insist that they remain open and integrated.

But it may be possible, he added, to put education strictly on a county level, each county independent of the others, and thus prevent integration.

If it worked, he explained, any county could close its schools without affecting the others.

Ashworth said he and members of the interim subcommittee he traveled to Virginia with are confident they can find an approach "from an offensive standpoint." But he declined to go into detail pending further study.

The subcommittee will confer with the legislature's permanent segregation screening committee Tuesday and discuss the problems encountered in Virginia.

The Centreville attorney said integrationists seem to have singled out various states for individual emphasis—such as voter registration in Alabama, schools in Virginia, housing in another.

If they are successful, he predicted, "the states will no longer have any standing in any conflict with the federal government."

Birmingham Negro Attorneys Refuse Segregation Suit Offer

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—A Negro lawyer from Florida said Monday that no local Negro attorneys will join him in a suit to end segregation in city parks here.

He asked U.S. District Court to waive a rule and grant him special permission to file a suit for 16 Birmingham Negroes against segregation in public recreation facilities.

The attorney, Ernest Jackson of Jacksonville, Fla., represented local Negroes in an unsuccessful case against the Alabama School Placement Law.

U.S. District Court here has an old rule permitting attorneys in good standing in any U.S. district court to practice here "when properly introduced and sponsored by a member of the bar of this court."

The rule requires out of state attorneys to associate with a member of the bar of this court.

Jackson claimed a Negro attorney would join him in the case.

He said one, Demetrious Newton, accepted a $1,500 fee to join in the suit but later backed out.

Newton said he accepted the fee "subject to being able to agree on a contract." He said he decided not to take the case and that the money will be returned.

Jackson said the suit he wants to file is against the Birmingham city commissioners.

U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne will hear the motion for special permission in June or July.

Jackson said the integration suit covers golf courses, playgrounds, swimming pools, parks and tennis courts.

Jackson said several lawyers turned down his request to join in the suit before Newton accepted the binder.

He said Newton told him he was getting out of the suit because of "pressure in the nature of threats and objections voiced by other colored attorneys."

The Florida lawyer said in his motion that all Negro lawyers here have agreed that none will accept civil rights suits without a fee of $25,000 or more to employ all local Negro attorneys.

Negro Fined $10 For Use Of Restroom In Courthouse

Daily Home Talladega, Ala.
Tues. 6-2-59

A Negro youth who used a public restroom in the Talladega Courthouse Monday was found guilty of disorderly conduct by Judge J. S. Ganey in Police Court despite his plea he did not know it was reserved for whites.

The arresting officers, Talladega County deputy sheriffs, testified that the Negro did not refuse to come out of the restroom when instructed to do so, but that he moved reluctantly and told them he didn't think he was doing anything wrong.

After pleading not guilty to the disorderly conduct charge, the youth told Judge Ganey that he did not see a sign reading "White" on the outer door and said he had seen both white and Negro come out of it.

He said he saw a Negro man come out just before he went in.

"That was the janitor who was cleaning up," one of the officers broke in.

The Negro said the reason he did not move immediately when the officers ordered him out was that his clothing was disarranged.

Apparently unimpressed with his plea he had not understood the situation, Judge Ganey found the defendant guilty and fined him $10 and costs.

'Different' Tone Racial Bill Eyed

Journal
Phus. 5-14-59

By FORREST CASTLEBERRY
Journal Staff Writer

Sen. Lawrence (Larry) Dumas, of Jefferson, has proposed what he calls "a different approach to the fight against the outside efforts to enforce integration on the people of Alabama."

The measure has been referred to the Legislature's screening committee, which sifts all proposals having to do with efforts to preserve segregation.

The bill requires a written statement as to the contribution, receipt and use of money or assistance in litigation against the state or its subdivisions in which the contributor or user has no legal or proper interest.

AUTHOR EXPLAINS

Dumas says the measure "frankly recognizes that the pressures for enforced integration originate and are deliberately stirred up, encouraged and prosecuted by outsiders, busybodies, agitators and alien influences."

"I have always felt that the great majority of our local Negroes are people of good will who want to improve their own race as a separate race and have no desire for race mixing of any kind," he says.

"It is therefore important to separate and let the public know the identity of the real disturbers of the cordial relations that have existed between the white and Negro races of the South for hundreds of years, based on a policy of segregation respected in general by both races.

"People who stir up litigation . . . in which they have no real or legitimate interest, whether they are lawyers, agitators or trouble-making busy-bodies, are required (by this bill) to disclose, by filing with the attorney general and with the court in which suit is instituted, a statement setting forth:

"Name of any contributor of money, assets or services, the amount committed or contributed, by whom contribution was made, any instructions of the contributor, and the distribution of the contribution.

"The statement must be filed when suit is filed if the contribution precedes the filing of suit.

"If the contribution comes after suit is filed, a statement must be made within 30 days thereafter.

Florida Solon Asks Probe Of Lieut. Who Opposed Bias

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8-14-59

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Rep. Robert Sikes of Crestview requested Thursday that Secretary of the Army Wilbur M. Brucker investigate the Tallahassee segregation bus incident which the congressman blamed on a Negro lieutenant.

Lt. James Hammond, commanding a group of white and Negro reservists who were enroute to Fort Benning, Ga., from Tampa, refused to allow the men to eat at a segregated bus terminal last week.

Through local NAACP officials, the group ate at Florida A&M University without incident.

Sikes called for an inquiry into the possibility of collusion between the officer and the NAACP in staging the incident."

Sikes said in his letter to Brucker that the officer's actions "were entirely uncalled for and showed a disregard for the consequences."

He questioned Hammond's qualification to command an Army unit and said, "such incidents as the one provoked by your reserve

Reopening Of Lake In Doubt

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 6-7-59

MONTGOMERY, June 1 (UPI)— The Dallas County public fishing lake remained closed today in the wake of two racial incidents.

Conservation Dept. officials would make no comment on when the new lake would be reopened. Department Director William C. Suttle issued a flat "no comment".

The lake was closed yesterday after a group of white men took fishing permits from three Negro airmen and ordered them to leave.

It was the second incident at the lake within two weeks. Two Negroes were attacked and beaten by white men May 22 on a road near the lake.

District Conservation Director Carlisle Suttle ordered the closure after the three Negroes from Craig Air Force Base reported the incident.

Suttle said the three reported they were surrounded by the white men after they purchased their 50 cent permits at the lake's concession stand.

Only two of the Negroes were identified. They are Staff Sgt. John E. Gray of Birmingham and Airman 1/c Christopher Byrd of Monticello, Fla.

Suttle said Younger was the only one who could reopen the lake.

Federal Judge Refuses Negroes Park Proposal

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 7-22-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — A federal judge Tuesday refused an attempt by eight Negroes to have segregation outlawed in city parks without a trial.

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. denied the motion for a summary judgment.

Seeking to end segregation in city parks, the suit asks that a Montgomery ordinance forbidding integration in parks be declared unconstitutional.

The suit was filed last December and the parks were closed Jan. 1 and have remained closed.

The Negroes argued that the suit contains "no genuine issue as to any material fact." They claimed that the only issues involved regard matters of law.

officer are extremely rare in Florida because our people seek to avoid them in every reasonable way possible."

State law gives restaurant owners the right to set up segregated operations.

The restaurant, located in the Greyhound Bus Terminal, refused to serve the reservists in one group, and insisted that the Negroes eat in their section.

Negroes To Attack Park Segregation

Eight To Go To Court Today In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 7.—(UPI)—Eight Negroes go to court here Tuesday in an attempt to have segregation in city parks declared illegal.

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. will hear testimony from both sides with the city claiming there is nothing to be decided, since the parks are no longer in operation.

If the Negroes win, it could be a hollow victory since Judge Johnson has already ruled the Parks cannot be ordered reopened by any court. He said there was no known law which required a municipality to operate public parks.

The city's 11 white and five Negro parks have been closed since the suit was filed last December.

Negro attorneys were expected to produce a number of witnesses claiming segregation in the parks discriminated against them.

The Negroes originally asked for a court ruling without a trial on grounds the law was clear and there was no valid dispute to be argued. However, Judge Johnson ruled a hearing necessary.

MOVE IN LEGISLATURE

Compromise Agreement May Spare Librarian

By BOB INGRAM
Of The Advertiser Staff

A move in the Legislature to oust Miss Emily Reed as director of the Alabama Public Library Service Division may be aborted by a compromise plan now in the works.

It was learned Saturday from an authoritative source that an agreement is expected soon on a compromise which provides that in the future the division's "Library Notes" will be prepared locally and will not carry recommendations made by the American Library Assn.

Under the compromise, Miss Reed would not be removed from her job as had been contemplated under a bill now being drafted.

It was the most recent copy of "Library Notes"—a monthly publication distributed to Alabama libraries — which prompted the move to fire Miss Reed.

Listed in the publication as one of the "notable books of 1958" was "Stride Toward Freedom," an account of the Montgomery bus boycott written by Negro integration leader Martin Luther King.

The book was described as a "compassionate approach to the integration problem" in which "a dedicated Negro clergymar describes the non-violent strike against segregation."

The circulation of this copy of "Library Notes" brought an immediate protest from Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo, who earlier tangled with Miss Reed about a children's book which related the wedding of a black rabbit to a white rabbit.

Eddins, in a speech on the Senate floor Aug. 12, took Miss Reed to task on her segregation views.

"I asked Miss Reed if she believed in integration and she refused to tell me," Sen. Eddins declared. "She said that had nothing to do with running a library."

Several days later Eddins appeared before the Segregation Screening Committee and urged that it draft a bill specifying that the library director be Alabama born. This would oust Miss Reed as she was born in North Carolina.

The committee agreed to have such a bill drafted, but his measure apparently will be dropped if the compromise now in the works is agreed upon.

The final decision is expected to be made here Sept. 16-17 when the Public Library Service Division board meets. The board will meet with the screening committee at that time.

The Advertiser source said Miss Reed "will probably be reprimanded" and that in the future the state board will exercise more control over the publication of the "Library Notes."

State Librarian Scored

Director Emily Reed of the Alabama Public Library Service is back on the hot spot with some legislators because of recognition given a new book dealing with integration.

"Stride Toward Freedom," which concerns the Montgomery bus boycott, is included on two lists of notable books published in the agency's monthly newsletter, "Library Notes."

The book was written by the Rev. Martin Luther King, a Montgomery Negro minister and a leader of the boycott.

It drew criticism from Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo, who has questioned the library service's policy in circulating other books previously.

In a speech on the Senate floor Wednesday Eddins said he hed asked Miss Reed, who was born in Asheville. N. C., if she believed in integration and that she refused to answer.

"I think it is of interest to members of the Legislature because everyone of us here is putting forth every effort to keep from having integration," he said.

Miss Reed declined comment on the senator's statements.

The Marengo senator recalled that the library service removed a controversial children's book, "The Rabbits Wedding" from its shelves after it provoked a controversy.

Eddins said even though he had been given credit for stirring up the ruckus, it was Miss Reed's decision and that he never made a complaint to her about the book.

The library service director said Eddins did ask about the book but that it was after she had it removed from the shelves and held on a request-only basis.

According to report—

Committee studies bill to ax librarian

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 18 —(AP)—A proposed bill which reportedly would legislate Alabama's sometimes controversial Public Library Service director out of office was to be considered by a legislative committee today.

This measure, which hasn't been introduced yet, was up for discussion at a special meeting of the Legislature's screening committee which passes on legislation affecting race relations.

MISS EMILY REED, director of the Public Library Service, has been caught in a legislative crossfire recently because of policies of her agency on selection or recommendation of books for Alabama libraries.

The proposed bill would require that the director of the Library Service division be a native of Alabama and a graduate of either Auburn or the University of Alabama.

Miss Reid was born in Asheville, N. C. and grew up at Culver Ind., where her father was headmaster at Culver Military Academy.

She received her A.B. degree at Indiana and finished library school at the University of Michigan.

SEN. E. O. EDDINS of Marengo County took the Senate floor last week to level new criticism at Miss Reed.

His action was prompted by distribution of the Library Service's monthly newsletter, "Library Notes," which listed "Strides Toward Freedom," a newly published book dealing with the Montgomery bus boycott, as one of the notable new books.

The book was written by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery Negro minister and a leader in the protest against segregated city buses.

MISS REED said the notable books lists were prepared by committees of the American Library Assn. and were included in the newsletter for the information of librarians.

She said it did not constitute an endorsement of any of the books.

Eddins told the Senate he had asked Miss Reed if she believed in integration and that she refused to answer, saying that her personal feelings had nothing to do with the way the agency was operated.